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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 14, 1917.

PEOPLE'S POWER RESTORED.  
PROHIBITION IN COLORADO.  
"UNITY," LABOR DAY ESSAY.  
MOONEY AND BILLINGS CASES.  
EVERY CITIZEN SHOULD REGISTER.

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## People's Power Restored

-:-

By Edward P. E. Troy

The new system of voting, called the "Preferential Ballot," will be used next November in electing nine supervisors and other city officials. Political bosses and corrupt public service corporations controlled elections in San Francisco for many years by manipulating the vote of the tenderloin, gamblers and other criminal element. By throwing a solid block of votes to any candidate, they could elect whomever they pleased.

A complete change is wrought by the preferential ballot. Blocks of votes will count for little in the elections. The independent voter will control elections hereafter. Political groups will be compelled to place before the people the very best men as candidates. Under the old system, by concentrating their strength on a few candidates, political groups frequently won. Under the new system, the greater the number of good men nominated, the better their chances for election.

For example, nine supervisors are to be elected. A voter may vote three choices for each of the nine of these offices, that is, he may vote first choice for nine, second choice for nine and third choice for nine, a total of 27 votes for the nine offices. The political group that nominates 27 candidates for the nine offices of supervisor to be elected will be more likely to elect nine men than a group that nominates but nine candidates for the nine offices to be filled. Each of the candidates must be men of known probity and integrity, men who have the confidence of those who know them, so that they will attract the independent voter.

The preferential ballot was first adopted by the city of Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1909. It was invented or devised by Senator James W. Bucklin, of Colorado, who was chairman of the Grand Junction charter convention. Since that time, it has been adopted by more than eighty cities in the United States, among them being Spokane, Denver, Portland, Oregon; Cleveland, Ohio; and Duluth, Minn. In a pamphlet telling of the Grand Junction plan, Senator Bucklin says:

"Political machines are only able to control by minority government. Minority government is bad government. The preferential ballot for cities is a plan to restore majority elections and true representative government. It was originated for, and first formulated in, the Grand Junction charter. This ballot has all of the advantages, with none of the objections, of the direct primary or second election plan, combining in one election the direct primary and final ballot, enables the elector to vote for minority candidates without throwing away his vote, enables the supporters of majority candidates to express their wishes relative to minority candidates, reduces the cost and the number of elections one-half, destroys political bitterness, makes impossible political machines, elects by majorities

and not by minorities, and secures the ultimate will of the people more fully than any other plan ever devised."

The San Francisco charter amendment provides that within fifty days before the election (or after the middle of this month of September) the candidate shall file the declaration of his candidacy with the registrar of voters and on a form to be furnished by the latter; within twenty days his sponsors must file their endorsement of the candidate. In voting, the voter shall stamp a cross in the space on the ballot opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. The first choice is to be stamped in the first column, the second choice in the second column and the third in the third column.

Plumping does not aid any candidate in this system of voting, and causes the voter to lose his influence and power in choosing officials. It is this very fact that compels every voter to be an independent voter, and thus do his full duty as a citizen. When freed from the influence of friendship or bias, every citizen votes for the person whom he believes to be best qualified to fill the office. So, after the voter has voted for one or more particular candidates whom he is specially desirous of having elected, he will be sure to give his other choices to the men whom he believes it best should be elected for the interests of the whole people. The elector who fails to use each of his choices for each of the offices weakens his force as a citizen, and may fail to make his vote effective in electing any one to that office.

It is rare that candidates are elected by the first choice; the second choice occasionally elects; and the third choice generally decides the winning names. Because of this, it is necessary that each voter shall vote for each of his first, second and third choices. Otherwise he may throw his vote away.

Groups and political parties that appeal to prejudice and hatred are almost always ineffective under this system of voting. Voters whom these appeals influence generally vote for the few candidates endorsed by such narrow organizations. This very fact weakens their power, and strengthens that of the independent voter. The only way that a political group can control its followers is by nominating the full number of 27 good men for supervisor, and a like full quota of candidates for each of the offices to be filled. Thus, those who vote for that ticket may exercise all of their choices for each office on the candidates of that group. If the nominees are men who are favorably known in the city, they are certain to gain sufficient independent votes to insure their election.

Those who are figuring on the old-time political tricks to win out in this election are going to be disappointed. The best men must be nominated. Pledge-breakers who seek re-election will be defeated. Candidates must be offered to the people who will appeal to the independent voter.



## PROHIBITION IN COLORADO.

By M. Mortimer.

The following letter, dated Denver, Colo., September 2, 1917, and addressed to an officer of the S. F. Labor Council, to which Brother Mortimer served several terms as an honored and influential delegate of the Cigar Makers' Union, is published for the purpose of giving the San Francisco labor movement reliable information on a subject concerning which the truth is difficult to learn by reason of the bias and interests of the partisans on either side of the question. The body of the letter reads:

As I have been here in this "dry town" about two months and was able to study the effects of prohibition on the town and its inhabitants at first hand; having gained a fair idea about it, I thought I would drop you a few lines.

The cigar business is very good here just now. But that has nothing to do with prohibition, though it is claimed so by many elsewhere. The reason is that two of the largest firms have extended their selling territory outside the State of Colorado.

When I landed here, the very first day, and went into a restaurant the first man I met coming out was a drunk, and he had a "dandy" load. In the evening I went to my room in the hotel, the first object I saw was a Bible, the Old Testament. I asked the hotel proprietor if he had Bibles in all the rooms and he said: "Yes, all the hotels have them here." So you see in the final analysis, prohibition means church domination, and the blue laws and intolerance that go with them. From the first of September most business houses must close on Sunday.

I asked a druggist to sell me ten cents worth of alcohol for medical purpose. He asked me if I had a doctor's prescription. When I replied that I had not, he said that I must have one before he could sell me any alcohol. He informed me it only cost one dollar for a prescription. Can you imagine paying one dollar for the privilege of buying ten cents worth of alcohol. I told him I would get it without a prescription, and I did. I got it from Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The more I observe things here and get acquainted, the more I am disgusted with Denver and prohibition. I don't know how the working people get along here. Necessities of life cost at least 25 per cent more here than in San Francisco, where, God knows, they are high enough this year. Wages generally are less than I am used to find them. To illustrate: Lamb chops are sold for 50 cents a pound, goat chops 35 cents a pound and sold in many places for lamb chops, California plums and apricots are selling here at present for 12½ cents a pound, Turlock melons 10 cents each, and California cherries sold here about six weeks ago for 35 cents a pound. Before I left San Francisco I bought two pounds of them for 15 cents. Wouldn't that get your goat? One is practically held up for everything one buys.

I spoke to an ex-saloon keeper and asked him if he thought prohibition benefited the people of Denver, and his reply was wonderful. He said he was in a legitimate business now and would never vote "wet" again. His positiveness did not seem to carry conviction, and my curiosity was somehow aroused. I commenced to inquire about this man. I found he was running a small, legitimate business all right, and a big boot-legging business on the side, clearing him \$25 a day or more. No wonder he wants prohibition. And there are many people in that line here. Good whiskey sells here on the Q. T. for \$5 a quart, and "kill-me-quick" for \$3 a quart, so I am told.

Hundreds of vacant houses here can be rented at your own price, and no one to occupy them.

It is the only cheap thing here. Many of the streets are not improved, even in the so-called good neighborhoods, and the grass is quite high now. Denver appears to me like a small neglected village instead of a large Western city. It looks the part of a prohibition town. They have two large institutions here for curing drunkards and they are well patronized and prosperous.

This "prohibition stuff" has an awful "kick." After you drink it you need medical attention at once.

There is no building going on at all, places for sale by the hundreds; every one that can gets out; and I think I will be out of here before the snow flies.

## TO COLONIZE 6000 ACRES.

The State of California is about to start its new land settlement system, under which a young man with little capital can nevertheless make a start in life as an independent farmer, cultivating a farm he himself owns, with anywhere from twenty to thirty-six years to pay for his land.

As the first step, the State Land Settlement Board has announced that it is now ready to purchase from four to six thousand acres of farm land, the board then to improve, subdivide, and settle this land. Owners, communities, or public bodies who wish to make offers of land should write to the chairman of the State Land Settlement Board, Professor Elwood Mead, at the University of California, Berkeley, for further information. All offers of land must be filed with the board by October 15, 1917. The offer should describe the land. It is not required that a price should be mentioned in the offer, for what the board now proposes to do is first to obtain full information regarding fertile and accessible lands available to be acquired, and later to look into the matter of price.

What the board wishes to buy is either irrigated land or land suitable for intensive cultivation and stock raising without irrigation. The area should either be in one tract or in a few contiguous tracts.

When this land has been purchased, the board will sell it on small initial payments with 20 to 36 years to pay the balance and will create a colony devoted to mixed farming, in which rotation of crops, the growing of livestock, and the maintenance of the soil's fertility will all be assured. Before the land is selected Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the University of California College of Agriculture will report on the suitability of the tracts submitted for closer settlement, and the president of the State Water Commission will report on the water rights pertaining to the lands offered or to be purchased with them.

In purchasing the land selected, the board will contract with the owners to make a cash payment of 5 per cent, then to begin immediate subdivision and improvement of the property, using whatever is necessary of the State appropriation of \$260,000 made by the Breed Act. The land will then be opened for settlement, and as settled a cash payment of 45 per cent of the purchase price of the settled portion will be made to the vendor. The remainder due to the vendor will be paid in amortized payments, extended over a period varying from 20 to 36 years with interest at 5 per cent per annum on deferred payments. The board will undertake to collect interest and principal on all deferred payments, and in case of default, to complete the payments to the vendor and take over the property. The privilege will be reserved of paying off all indebtedness at any time within 36 years.

This great new undertaking in California is the first time in America that such a land settlement policy has been introduced. Already it has made a memorable success in Australia, New

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Zealand, Denmark, Ireland and a score of other countries.

Today more than a third of the farms in the United States are cultivated by tenants, and only two-thirds by those who themselves own the land. This deplorable tendency toward a system of tenant farmers is growing rapidly worse. To secure in America the opportunity for young farmers to be independent landowners, instead of tenants, is the great work which the new system will achieve. Its inauguration in California, for the first time in the United States, has already won for the State praise from economists and experts in social problems in all parts of the United States. Legislation is now pending in Congress for the adoption as a Federal policy, in connection with the Reclamation projects, of this land settlement system, proved sound and successful by the experience of a score of different countries, but in which California is now pioneering for the rest of the country.

### UNITY.

Prize Labor Day Essay Won by Miss Isabel Arata of the Hancock School.

Unity is oneness, soundness, harmony, peace. Absence of unity means dissension, disease, discord, war.

If in a class, teacher and pupils do not work together in unity, the teacher can not do her best work and the pupils can not advance as they should. If there is not unity among the classes of a school, the school will not count for much in the ranks of education.

Unity is the keystone of the family and the home. The family whose members do not work together in unity can not prosper, and it will not be among the desirable elements of a community. The home where unity is not found among the dwellers therein, can not be what an ideal home should be—the cradle of good citizenship.

Unity in the parts of the human body means health, lack of it, disease. In the government, unity brings respect for law and order and the rights of others, and helps all that goes to make up for the advancement and prosperity of a nation. Lack of unity in the government causes crime, oppression, injustice, misgovernment, and means the decay of national life.

All the nations that in their day ruled the world came to an end because of lack of unity in the peoples. They were beaten from within before the enemy attacked them from without. So, unity is the chief source of a nation's strength. Its absence is the greatest national weakness.

A striking example of the truth of this may be taken from Russia today. Its immense area, the almost fabulous wealth of its natural resources, its great population,—all of these count as nothing because its people lack unity. Little Switzerland with next to nothing in the way of natural wealth, and a small population is more important, because its people have unity.

Unity of purpose made the American Revolution possible when a mere handful of united people overthrew the government set up for them by the most powerful nation of that time. The bond of unity which held the Americans together until national independence was won, loosened a little when the war was over and this threatened the loss of the fruits of the victory and the destruction of the infant nation. The adoption of the Constitution which had for its chief aim the forming of a more perfect union, restored and strengthened the ties of national unity.

If there is one cause to the success of which more than any other unity is essential, the cause of labor is that one. Unity is its very life; absence of unity or discord its sure failure,—its certain death.

Whatever labor has by organization gained for humanity, the wonderful reforms it has brought about in the condition of the worker, the shorter working day, the larger pay, the betterment of the surroundings in which the worker labors, the increased protection for his bodily safety, health and life, the ever-lessening use of child labor—all the other splendid things that organized labor has brought to pass which are far too numerous to touch upon in the time allowed for in this essay,—these have all been obtained by unity among the workers.

Labor has never failed to gain its demands when there has been unity in the ranks. Unity is labor's only necessary arm of defense, its irresistible, peaceable weapon. Labor can have whatever it wants and get whatever it asks, when unity of purpose and action backs up its desires and supports its demands.

If all the workers of the world would unite and declare against war today, we would have peace tomorrow. May labor learn to appreciate the vast power of unity, and to estimate its true value. When each one works for all and all work as one, then, and only then, will labor come into its real kingdom—the sovereignty of the world.

### SQUEEZING THE WORKERS.

As is too often the case with laws designed to aid the workingmen, the compensation act is being used to oppress the workers in many places and fatten the bank account of employers.

Under the law, employers are required to carry insurance on their employees. In practice, in scores of places, the workers are made to pay this charge and then some more under the guise of "hospital charges."

In the cases of permanent employees of large corporations, this charge amounts to a small tax but under this system a burden is laid on casual workers in lumber mills and construction camps, where their employment rarely lasts more than a few months and often only a few weeks.

Here is a simple case: A young man went to work in a lumber camp in one of the nearby counties. He was forced to pay a fee for the job, as it could be secured only through a certain private agency. Crime number one. He was charged a dollar for "hospital fees." Crime number two. His work lasted less than two weeks, and he was forced to pay over \$5 to return to Sacramento.

Under the hospital fee system, this concern which employs several hundred men, a large number of whom are of the casual sort, is paying all the insurance charges out of the workers' money and in addition leaving a handsome balance for itself.

Every man pays the regular fee, but in the case of the short time men there is no rebate.

It would seem that there ought to be some method of reaching this abuse of the workers, which defeats the ends of the law and makes the conditions of the worker worse than before.—The Sacramento "Union."

### THE "SISTER SUSIE" MENACE

The woman dubbed "Sister Susie" in England is the woman possessed by the peculiar infantile form of patriotism which prompts her to volunteer her services or underbid the self-supporting and family-supporting woman and man.

This woman is a serious menace at this moment in our own country. There is work enough for all and money enough to pay all if both work and money were properly distributed.

Placing low-paid or volunteer women workers in the labor market in any line of industry will destroy present standards and work injury to all.

The employer who would take advantage of a war crisis to exploit the labor of woman should be pronounced not only unpatriotic, but a traitor.—Mich. E. S. A., Jessie A. Ullrey.

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**MOONEY AND BILLINGS CASES.**

By Frederick Esmond.

San Francisco, September 6th.

Once more the San Francisco "bomb cases" are claiming a share of public attention. After the refusal of Judge Dunne to grant bail to Rena Mooney, the opening of September's court proceedings sees these cases again occupying the center of the stage.

There was a hearing on Tuesday, September 4th, of the application of Tom Mooney to the Supreme Court, for the granting of a new trial. This application, presented by Attorney Maxwell McNutt for the defendant, had the emphatic indorsement of the State Attorney-General, U. S. Webb, an indorsement brought out in a signal manner by the statement of Justice Shaw that the Attorney-General's stipulation, filed some time ago with the Supreme Court, seemed to him to be rather in the nature of acquiescence based on indifference, thus simply passing the decision of whether Mooney was really entitled to a new trial up to the Supreme Court. In response to this comment, Attorney-General Webb then made the following declaration: "This was not done hastily. I gave the matter careful consideration and I followed the usual procedure in such cases. This stipulation is not an effort to pass responsibility, and we assume it all. It was a positive decision that in the opinion of the Attorney-General the judgment should be reversed."

In spite of this, however, it was the general consensus of opinion of the Supreme Court Justices that the court had no legal power to act on questions of fact outside the record, but only

on questions of law, thus putting themselves in the position of having to ignore the now notorious and acknowledged authenticity of the Oxman letters to Rigall, and having to override the protest of the Superior Court, Judge Griffin, who tried the case, and that of the Attorney-General himself, simply because the court records of the case show no technical or legal error.

The Supreme Court took the matter under advisement.

San Francisco, September 12, 1917.

On Thursday, September 6th, the appeal of Warren K. Billings was heard by the District Court of Appeals, Attorney Maxwell McNutt making the plea before Justices Kerrigan, Lennon and Richards.

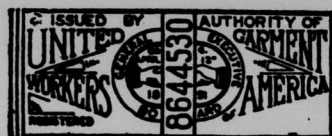
In handing down an adverse decision the justices took the position that however weak and contradictory might have been the evidence introduced against Billings at his trial in the Superior Court, nevertheless it was the business of the jury to weigh and consider the evidence and to reconcile all seeming contradictions, and that if the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, it was not the province of that court to reverse that verdict, so long as there was no error in the legal procedure.

Furthermore, that the cumulative evidence as to the character of the prosecution witnesses had only come after the trial, and for that reason had no place in the record. Therefore the court was not able to take them into account. So for the time being the sentence of life imprisonment against Billings must stand until such time as an appeal can be made to the United States Supreme Court.

When it is remembered that the witnesses against Billings consisted of Estelle Smith, the Edeau women, John A. Macdonald, and Louis Rominger as the principal supporters of the State's case, and that every single one of these witnesses has since been thoroughly discredited; when it is also remembered that the jury that convicted Billings was a jury of professional jurors whose position as regular retainers of the District Attorney's office in that particular capacity afterward led to the investigation into the whole system of professional jurors, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Billings did not by any means obtain a square deal in the case; and that if the Appellate Court found itself unable to grant him relief on merely technical grounds, it more than ever makes necessary a renewal of efforts, to the end that an innocent man, sentenced on the evidence of such witnesses shall not have to spend the rest of his days in durance for a crime that he did not commit.

Pending the decision of the State Supreme Court in the matter of the appeal of Tom Mooney, the chief center of interest is the forthcoming trial of Oxman, which commenced on Wednesday September 12th, in Judge Dunne's court.

And after all the controversy that has raged round the question of the prosecution of Oxman, whose testimony according to the "Sunset Magazine" "was worth that of all the witnesses for the State combined" and "that Mooney could not have been convicted without the testimony of Oxman," the State Attorney-General, who last week made such a strong plea on behalf of a retrial for Mooney before the Supreme Court has



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now set at rest all questions as to who shall conduct this prosecution. Attorney-General Webb has appointed two of his own deputies to take the matter in charge.

State Deputies Raymond Benjamin and John T. Nourse will therefore have charge of the trial. Fickert had already appointed a nominee of his own in the shape of the District Attorney of Tehama County, but the action of the Attorney-General, as Fickert's superior, automatically supersedes Fickert's nomination, though the Tehama District Attorney is to be allowed to sit with the counsel for the prosecution.

The Attorney-General is to be congratulated on the action that he has now taken in this matter, action that is in full accord with the recommendations made to his office on the resolution adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council some weeks ago.

To some extent that action will have the effect of allaying the general widespread feeling of distrust of the genuineness of the Oxman prosecution, though even yet there is still a very strong uneasiness, based on the fact that the District-Attorney's office has all along so consistently thwarted all efforts to get Oxman tried, and by its possession of the records in the matter, is still in the position to block a full inquiry into Oxman's relations with that office that alone can adequately subserve the ends of justice, no matter who has charge of the actual legal proceedings.

It is interesting to note that while Oxman has been at large for several months on a bail of \$2000, the individuals who were indicted on the charge of perjury in connection with the Fickert recall had to put up bonds of \$12,000 before they were admitted to bail. One naturally wonders why the distinction?

At the time of this writing, the news has just come to hand that the State Supreme Court has denied Webb's plea for Mooney, on the ground that the court did not have authority but had to confine itself to the legal records of the case. This decision was of course foreshadowed last week when the Supreme Court took the matter under advisement, and means just as in the case of the decision of the Appellate Court against Billings, that the fight for their freedom will still have to be carried on more strenuously than ever.

#### ORPHEUM.

Elsie Janis, the greatest and most successful of all mimics, who is scoring one of the greatest triumphs ever known in vaudeville, will enter on the second and last week of her engagement at the Orpheum next Sunday matinee. A great new show will also be presented. Billie Reeves, the original drunk, will appear in the uproariously funny farce "The Right Key but the Wrong Flat," written by Claude and Gordon Bostock, in which he will have the assistance of Amy Webb and Edwin Redding. Mr. Reeves' acting of the inebriate both on the stage and on the screen has made him known universally as the original drunk. In the movies he has made intemperance a classic and now in vaudeville he is convulsing his audiences with laughter. Clara Howard is a versatile and attractive girl with a magnetic personality and an abundance of talent, which she liberally displays as singing comedienne and mimic. Fritz and Lucy Bruch are born musicians whose natural ability has been perfected by the best cultivation. Fritz is one of the best contemporary 'cello soloists and his sister Lucy ranks among the foremost violinists. D'Avigneau's Chinese Duo consists of Kwong Chang, the greatest of all Chinese singers, and Fook Lok, the Chinese pianist and ragtime king. Kwong Chang is the possessor of a carefully trained and melodious voice and his repertoire includes most of the famous baritone grand operas. Fook Lok is not only a fine accompanist but he plays ragtime in the true American fashion.

Joe Towle, "the nut" monologist; the Three Bobs and Eva Taylor, Lawrence Grattan and Company in Mr. Grattan's successful farce "Rocking the Boat," are the remaining acts in this exceptionally fine program.

#### BUNK FOR AMERICANS.

For a number of years Americans have been passed a lot of bunk about the superiority of the German system over the way things are carried on in this country. One big German business man was quoted as saying: "If the kaiser controlled this country the people would be better off than they are now." We heard it so much that we half believed it ourselves. But here are a few statements respecting working people of Germany made by Ambassador Gerard in last Saturday's "Daily News":

The workmen in the cities are hard workers. Probably they work longer and get less out of life than any other workmen in the world. The laws so much admired, and made ostensibly for their protection, such as insurance against unemployment, sickness, injury, old age, and so on, are in reality skillful measures which bind them to the soil as effectively as the serfs of the middle ages were bound to their masters' estates.

I have had letters from workmen who have worked in America, begging me for a steerage fare to America and saying that their insurance payments were so large that they could not save money out of their wages.

In peace times a skilled mechanic in Germany receives less than \$2 a day, for which he was compelled to work at least ten hours. Agricultural laborers in the central empires are poorly paid. The women do much of the work done here by men.

For instance, once when staying at a nobleman's estate in Hungary, I noticed that the gardeners were all women, and, on inquiring how much they received, I was told they were paid about 20 cents a day. The women in the farming districts in Germany are worked harder than the cattle. In summer time they are out in the fields at 5 and 6 in the morning, and do not return until 8 or later at night. For this work they are sometimes paid as high as 45 cents a day in harvest time.

As one goes through the streets of Berlin there are no evidences of poverty to be seen. But more than 55 per cent of the families in Berlin are families living in one room.

The Germans are taken care of and educated very much in the same way that the authorities here look after the inmates of a poorhouse or penitentiary.

That means "good night" to the bunk that the German working people are better off in Germany than in America. Gerard has shown up the conditions as they actually exist in Germany before and since the war, and we will never again stand for the "rot" that has been handed to us in the past.—Omaha Western Laborer.

#### CONTROLLER HONORS BROUILLET.

State Controller John S. Chambers last Wednesday appointed President A. W. Brouillet assistant inheritance tax attorney for the San Francisco district during the absence of Captain A. E. Graupner, now at Camp Lewis, American Lake. For the past two years Mr. Brouillet has been special prosecutor for the State Board of Pharmacy, and has been very successful in helping to suppress the traffic in narcotic drugs. The State inheritance tax department, to which he is now appointed, is prosecuting many important cases, notably the estate of Henry Miller which Judge Coffey recently ordered to pay inheritance taxes estimated at four million dollars. Mr. Brouillet will be associated with State Inheritance Tax Attorney Wm. A. Sullivan.

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LABOR

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

Some enemies and friends we make  
As life goes gliding by.  
We also run across a few  
We cannot classify.

The "Labor Clarion" has received copies of the large and handsome Labor Day editions of the Labor Press of this country. We congratulate the managers and the editors for these proofs of the growth and power of organized labor in their respective communities.

The United Railroads threatens to sue the city for damages on account of the car strike. We admire its spunk. If our city managers possessed one quarter as much, the extra cars of the Municipal Railway would have been shunted onto the tracks of the forfeited lines of the United Railroads on Labor Day, instead of being sent to the paintshop. It seems that General Spunk is outgeneraling General Bunk, to the satisfaction of General Alarm of the Civic League; General Disability as usual bringing up the rear with the Law and Order ambulances.

Breshko Bereskovskaia, "grandmother of the revolution" in Russia, said after her release from prison to a press correspondent quite recently: "When I was a prisoner in a fortress, under the Czar, I used to be so sure the revolution was coming I spent my time dreaming, not about the revolution, but what would follow. I saw music, art and the gentleness of civilization descending upon the masses, uplifting and uplifting. But today I am sick at what is happening." The same disillusionment meets the dreamers in other lands who expect a few days to work out all their beautiful dreams. Work, work, slow, patient and methodical work only can make any dream come true.

Because we have a street car strike and the United Railroads refuses to arbitrate, the Sacramento "Bee" bemoans the lack of a law for compulsory arbitration. But of what good would such a law be, if every corporation assumed the same policy as the United Railroads and required every employee entering its service to sign a contract not to belong to a labor union? Or of what good would such a law be if every corporation, while the arbitration lasts, will have the right to import strike-breakers and arm its employees like the United Railroads, terrorizing a whole community? The compulsory arbitration is too much like the "law and order" program of the Chamber of Commerce. The advantage lies all on the side of capital, and the strikers have no rights that the law may recognize. They have only the right to lose.

## Every Citizen Should Register

Under the preferential voting system now in effect, there will be but one election this year, which will occur on the 6th of November. Registration for that election will close October 6th, which is less than one month from now.

No one can vote who has not registered since January 1, 1916, or who does not do so before October 6, 1917.

If you have moved out of your precinct although registered you must re-register. Even if you have not moved out of the precinct, but only changed address, it is advisable anyway to re-register so that printed election matter may be received and trouble avoided in case such mail matter be returned to the registrar's office by the post office.

Those who voted last year and have not moved may be assured that they are registered, and have the right to vote if they remain until the date of election at the same address.

Do not delay to register. If you wait until the last few days or October 5th or 6th you will have to stand in line and wait your turn before the registration clerk.

On November 6th we shall elect one-half the Board of Supervisors. Presumably all incumbents will be candidates for re-election. The supervisors whose terms expire are: Suhr, Power, Walsh, Deasy, Nelson, McLeran, Nolan, Hilmer and Gallagher.

There are also to be elected two police judges, a city attorney, a tax collector and a few other officers.

It is estimated that there are 175,000 voters registered in the city. But many of them have moved or died, so that the live registration is much less. In the opinion of Registrar Zemansky the registration should reach the 200,000 mark.

The main election contests will center on the candidates for the Board of Supervisors. A number of new factors will make the outcome of the election doubtful.

The new labor party, no doubt, will exercise a more conspicuous position than the defunct Union Labor Party County committee, which heretofore controlled the nomination of those desiring the labor endorsement.

Until the new labor party has had time to organize and outline its policies, it would be premature to hazard a guess as to its position in the coming campaign. It may announce a program of policies, or announce a list of candidates, or do both. On the other hand, it may confine its activities entirely to fighting certain candidates or policies in favor of which the interests antagonistic to labor are certain to combine.

Whatever line of action is decided on, it is to be hoped that all progressive elements may be wielded in the coming election to defeat the reactionary policies of certain financial and commercial interests, that of late have usurped control of a number of civic organizations and openly advocate class rule and ruthless warfare against organized labor.

If the people of this city endorse at the ballot box men of the stamp endorsed by the present leaders of the Chamber of Commerce and its kindred organizations, it means more internecine strife, and a condition of retrogression from which it should be the chief aim of the new labor party to save this city.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Oh, doesn't the day seem weary and flat,  
When there's nothing to grumble at?

It may be that the name of Woodrow Wilson will go down in history as that of the man who took the germ out of Germany.

A little tabasco and a little kraut may be enjoyed as a relish by the most orthodox American stomach, but when the dietitian offers nothing but tabasco and kraut, it gets on the sympathetic nerves of the average normal man, and as a consequence there is a reaction coming, such as People's Council and other newfangled imported institutions are experiencing.

To Americanize the aliens in the labor movement is the worthy and tremendous object of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. That it is some task we imagine from the fact that we are already receiving anonymous epistles from the friends of alien rulers and philosophies demanding us to cease our efforts to speak the sentiments of the majority of American workers instead of bowing to the desires of the "wilful" minority.

Congressman Nolan dictated the following statement last Saturday from his bed at Mary's Help hospital, where illness has kept him confined for some time:

"I regret very much the position taken by Mr. Lilienthal that 'there is nothing to arbitrate' in the controversy between the United Railroads and the striking employees. I do not feel that any employer of labor is justified in taking such a stand. I believe that the demands of the striking carmen are reasonable and just and that they should be granted. If President Lilienthal adheres to his policy of refusing arbitration there is nothing left for the carmen and the organized labor movement of San Francisco but to continue the fight to a successful issue. The carmen have the sympathy of the public, as they deserve to have, and I am sure that in the end right will triumph and the men now on strike will go back to work as union men at a fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

In its eagerness to assist the striking carmen, and prompted by indignation over the fact that the United Railroads has always exacted from its employees a signed contract not to belong to a labor union, one of our contemporary weeklies suggests that "the workingmen should demand legislation that will render it impossible for any individual or corporation to prevent its employees from joining a union," and that "union leaders should start a campaign to make the so-called 'open-shop' a crime." Now, these ideas long ago were tried out and found wanting. In California as early as 1893 the workingmen succeeded in having the legislature enact Section 679 of the Penal Code, covering the first suggestion, and as to the second suggestion they went half way by proposing legislation to permit picketing and prevent the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. As to the penal code section, it is clearly unconstitutional under a decision rendered two years ago by the United States Supreme Court. Similar laws had been enacted in over a dozen states, and all State courts had held such law invalid. Consequently the decision of the highest court in the land put the matter beyond all doubt. As to injunction and picketing legislation, the attempts to secure same are so recent and the outcome so unsatisfactory that in all likelihood it will take many years to obtain a practical law on the subject.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"You're discharged," said a magistrate to the person at the bar, against whom the charge could not be satisfactorily proved, although all the circumstances were against him. The recently accused did not move. "You can go; you are free," said the magistrate. Still the acquitted stood as if rooted to the spot. "Don't you understand?" cried the magistrate. "You are discharged. Get out!"

"Well," at last spoke up the liberated, "what I want to know is whether I have to give him back his watch and chain."

The old salt who took small parties out by the hour in his cockleshell boat had been much annoyed by the loud and fatuous remarks of 'Arry, who had come down for the day.

When just beyond the mile limit the old wreck began to leak. The boatman, however, reassured the party—told them that there was no danger and was confident that they would reach the shore before the leak developed. To allay any further fears, he handed around lifebelts. The party consisted of five and there were only four belts.

"Hi! Where's mine?" asked the terrified cockney, who had dropped all his cheerful chipping of the old salt.

"Don't you worry, my lad!" said the boatman. "You don't need no lifebelt. A feller with an 'ead as 'oller as yourn can't sink!"—Chicago "News."

"Do you ever lose your temper?"

"Not often," answered the ultimate consumer, "but I would like to lay my hands on the dealer who sold me five tons of indestructible coal!"

Soon after a certain judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island had been appointed he went down into one of the southern counties to sit for a week. He was well satisfied with himself.

"Mary," he said to the Irish waitress at the hotel where he was stopping, "you've been in this country how long?"

"Two years, sir," she said.

"Do you like it?"

"Sure, it's well enough," answered Mary.

"But, Mary," the judge continued, "you have many privileges in this country which you'd not have in Ireland. Now at home you would never be in a room with a justice of the Supreme Court and chatting familiarly with him."

"But, sure, sir," said Mary, quite in earnest, "you'd never be a judge at home."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

There is a certain member of Congress who stutters except when he makes a speech or talks over the telephone. Recently he had occasion to call up a friend in Seattle on a matter of personal importance. When the transcontinental connection had been made the man in Seattle shouted through the phone:

"Who is talking?"

"This is 'Tom Smith,'" answered the Congressman at the capital end of the wire.

"No, it is not 'Tom Smith,'" snapped the man in Seattle.

"Yes, it is 'Tom Smith,' I tell you," the Congressman fairly bellowed. "Why do you doubt it?"

"Why, 'Tom Smith' stutters."

"Darn it, do you think I am going to stutter at a dollar a word?" the Congressman retorted as he banged down the phone in disgust.—Nebraska "Legal News."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE PLATELAYER.

Tapping the rails as he went by,  
And driving the slack wedges tight,  
He walked towards the morning sky  
Between two golden lines of light  
That dwindled slowly into one  
Sheer golden rail that ran right on  
Over the fells into the sun.

And dazzling in his eyes it shone,  
That golden track, as left and right  
He swung his clinking hammer—ay,  
'Twas dazzling after that long night  
In Hindfell tunnel, working by  
A smoky flare, and making good  
The track the rains had torn . . .

Clink, clink,  
On the sound metal—on the wood  
A duller thwack!

It made him blink,  
That running gold . . .

'Twas sixteen hours  
Since he'd left home—his garden smelt  
So fragrant with the heavy showers  
When he left home—and now he felt  
That it would smell more fresh and sweet  
After the tunnel's reek and fume  
Of damp, warm cinders. 'Twas a treat  
To come upon the scent and bloom  
That topped the cutting by the wood  
After the cinders of the track,  
The cinders and tarred sleepers—good  
To lift your eyes from gritty black  
Upon that blaze of green and red.

—Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

### A. F. OF L. TAKES IN ALL WORKERS.

Trade union agitation in the Chicago stock yards is cited by the Chicago "Labor News" as another answer to "professional detractors" who claim the American Federation of Labor is only interested in "skilled" workers. The "Labor News" says:

"For many years professional detractors with near-labor schemes to propagate have shrieked from the housetops that the American Federation of Labor is a narrow-minded job trust of skilled workers and that it cares not a rap for the interest of the hordes of women, unskilled workers, negroes, foreigners and other classes less fortunately situated in industry. This ill-founded slander has been given the lie innumerable times in trade union practice but never more emphatically and conclusively than in the big organization campaign now being conducted in the Union stock yards by the trade union movement.

"If the trade union were the guild of skilled, male, white, Americanized workers it is claimed to be, about the last place it would seek adherents is in the packing industry of this city. Of the 40,000 workers employed in this great industry fully 75 per cent are entirely unskilled; great numbers are women; more than 50 per cent are foreigners and at least 35 per cent are negroes. (Of the latter it may be said there are more working within the square mile of the stock yard district than in any other equal space in America.) Yet, the trade unions have taken up the cudgel for these heterogeneous masses. They are going to spend unlimited amounts of time, money and energy organizing them. In this big joint movement for organization there's not a single worker in the stock yards, let his race, creed, color, sex, nationality or age be what it may, but who can find a place. "Despite the vilifications of its detractors, the American Federation of Labor is a bona fide movement of the whole working class."

A smooth road never leads to success and a smooth sea never makes a skilful navigator.





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

## PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,  
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

**Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.**  
W. A. Weber.....President  
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**Oakland Branch.**  
Jim Gray.....Secretary  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

### Board Meeting, September 11, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.  
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.  
Transfers deposited: Frank L. Adamson, No. 508, Chico, cornet and drums; John F. Lax, No. 333, Eureka, Violin.  
Transfers withdrawn: Roland Hill, No. 153, San Jose; Theo. J. Irwin, No. 210, Fresno.

The Secretary earnestly requests those members who are interested in theatre and cafe prices to appear at the meeting of the price list committee on Wednesday, September 19th, at 11:30 a. m. The time is growing short for the consideration of the new price list, which will be presented for the consideration of the union at the October meeting.

Dues and assessments, third quarter, to the amount of dues \$2.25, picnic tickets 50 cents, total \$2.75, can now be paid any time on or before September 30, 1917. Bring your union card to C. H. King, Secretary-Treasurer.

We are sorry to announce the death of the following members: Miss Luella Anderson, W. A. Chase, H. A. Fitch.

The new funeral law went into effect upon the death of W. A. Chase, and the funeral band and delegation were on hand to pay their last respects to this departed member. Mr. W. A. Chase, or Bill Chase as he was known to all the members, passed away after a short illness of two days.

Miss Luella Anderson, one of our new pianists, also passed away after a short illness. Miss Anderson was the sister of Charley Kennedy, banjoist, of this union.

It is with great sorrow that we announce the untimely demise of our late member, Harlan A. Fitch, who passed away at St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Fitch had been ill for several months. The funeral was held Saturday morning at 11:30 from the funeral parlors of Suhr & Wieboldt, 1465 Valencia street.

### Funeral Delegation Law.

Sec. 6. No member shall be excused or exempt from fine for non-attendance at funerals, except (1st) one who is not in the jurisdiction of this union on the day of the funeral; or (2nd) a member who is physically unable to attend on account of sickness.

### Native Sons' Celebration.

We beg to call attention to the following summary of musicians engaged at the Native Sons of the Golden West celebration at Sacramento, September 10, 1917. Notwithstanding all past assurances that the Native Sons want to be fair to this organization, we find that the records of the Natives has not been impaired, in fact it is worse than ever. Parade as follows, 25 bands in line:

Federation A. F. M. Bands.....	4
Non-Federation, non-union .....	8
N. S. G. W. fraternal bands.....	13
<b>Total bands.....</b>	<b>25</b>

From the San Francisco jurisdiction one union band of 12 men was engaged, and thirteen N. S. G. W. fraternal bands participated.

N. S. G. W. Parlor Receptions and Balls—Non-union music hired for 12 parlors; Federation music engaged for 13 parlors. Federation members employed, 17; non-Federation for parlors, 45; total 62.

From both past and present indications the so-called fraternal band competition has completely put the professional musicians out of the running, and insofar as these bands are displacing us entirely is it not pretty near time to put the ban on all fraternal band organizations? If we can only get one band of 12 musicians out of thirteen bands, why let's make a stand and get it all or nothing; we can't lose much more than what we are losing and suffering from all these classes of organizations. Keep these organizations in their band rooms, and put the stamp of closed or open shop upon this class of competition. We must take a decisive stand one way or the other, or continue to suffer in silence and empty stomachs.

On September 12th at 12 o'clock noon our well-known member, Sadie Vanderhoff, became the bride of Mr. O. Newberg. The organization extends its best wishes to the happy couple for a bright and prosperous future.

The following letter was received from an old member of this local, and should prove of interest to the membership as it refutes the arguments put forth in the "Sunset Magazine" recently concerning the musician:

Manila, P. I., July 25, 1917.

To Albert A. Greenbaum, Secretary, Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M., San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

As an old man, and a former member of No. 6, I write to confute the terribly erroneous statements of one Walter V. Woehlke, who is opposed to organized labor. My reason for writing is that I think I can clear some of the lies of a certain John R. Commons, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Wisconsin. His statement that "Formerly the musicians met at saloons to make their engagements, each clique of the local talent having its favorite 'joint' whose proprietor collected his rent in drinks," is the most absurd misstatement of facts that any one could have possibly made. In fact, it is an entire untruth. I was educated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and on my graduation, adopted music as my profession, and although I read law, I have always followed it. This Prof. Commons says that the pay was \$2.00 to \$4.00 for the night; that funerals were \$1.50—that might have been the price elsewhere but I never happened to hear of it—that Decoration Day and Memorial services were free on account of sentiment. Now, as to the truth. It may be that in some uncivilized parts of the country his testimony held good, but I think it was not generally known in the United States.

In my own State the price for dance playing per night was \$5.00; for Decoration Day \$3.00, if the job did not last more than one-half of the day; for the Fourth of July the scheduled price by the best bands was \$10.00. In general the

prices were good. In Minneapolis, we received \$5.00 for Decoration Day services, and sometimes \$20.00 for the Fourth of July, and fair prices at the theatre and for concerts. If we had to leave the city we received traveling expenses and meals.

Of course it was many years before I joined any union, but in Minneapolis we did at last see that we must have one, and organized one under the Knights of Labor. I forget the year, but it was in the eighties I believe. From that city we went to California, where in Fresno, about 1902, I joined the A. F. of M. Before that I had at one time belonged to the National League, and also before that to a union in San Francisco, for which we got a charter from Samuel Gompers, who was friendly to me, but as the union of that city was of the National League they worked it so that the charter was taken from them. So, as I have said, I went into the A. F. of M. of Fresno, No. 210, and soon after, on account of the illness of my wife, to Washington, D. C., where I deposited my card with No. 161, and going to New York City about two months after I deposited it again with No. 310. I lived in New York exactly one year and then returned to California, and as soon as I got to Oakland, where I had formerly lived for many years, I immediately went into Local No. 6, to which I belonged until I came to Manila in the spring of 1910. As there was no Musicians' Union here I was obliged to tender my resignation. For this unavoidable necessity I was very sorry as I loved No. 6 where I had a great many friends, and now, when I read such misstatements made in this man Woehlke's answer to his true statement of yours, I made up my mind to do what I could to support you and the principles of the union.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. H. GOOCH.

P. S.—I forgot to state that I was one of the Washington, D. C., Union, formed in the spring of 1881—a charter member.

### Caution.

Members must be prepared to show union cards at any time or on any engagement when called upon. You are hereby directed to keep your card in a convenient place. A large number of members have been disregarding the card entirely of late. You must bring card when paying your dues.

"The printed card of membership shall be the only warrant for business." Leaders and other members are cautioned against engaging or playing with any member who cannot show fully paid up card for the current quarter.

Please take note of the following changes of address:

Andre, Jos., 309 Twenty-eighth avenue. Tel. Fort Point 9555.

Bayne, Robt., Butte, Mont.

Eckhardt, Geo., Jr., 900 Powell street.

Eckhardt, Geo., Sr., 900 Powell street.

Federici, Paris, 505 Columbus avenue.

Forde, F. D., 508 Larkin street. Tel. Prospect 1365.

Hauser, E., Box O 40, Route 1, Cherryland, Hayward, Cal.



Kubitschek, E., 619 Forty-fifth street, Oakland, Cal. Tel. Piedmont 1852 W.  
 Levan, J. C., 140 Maple street, New Britain, Conn. Maling, Emile, 480 Pine street.  
 McLaughlin, Miss A. A., 1115 Cleveland avenue, Santa Rosa.  
 Novelli, Nicola, 3034 Race street, Denver, Colo.  
 Paquet, J. L., 480 Pine street. Tel. Sutter 2850.  
 Spies, Henry, 1014 Third avenue, Oakland, Cal.  
 Sullivan, Ed., 51 Sixth street. Tel. Sutter 1313.  
 Sympson, J. B., Winchester Hotel.  
 Tobias, A., 1278 Stanyan street. Tel. Park 3147.  
 Warburton, J. B., 809 Mason street.  
 Willats, H. B. Valencia 2205.  
 Wittstock, E. R., 754 Haight street. Tel. Park 7304.  
 Yunker, care of T. M. Wusthoff, 34½ Peach street, Atlanta, Ga.

### READJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

The State Council of Defense issued the following statement at Sacramento, September 3rd:

The need of readjustment of the present wage system, particularly among laboring men, is suggested in a report on the present living costs of the average wage earner, just completed by Professor M. E. Jaffa, of the University of California, and submitted by him to Governor William D. Stephens as chairman of the State Council of Defense.

Professor Jaffa's report, which is predicated upon exhaustive and careful investigations into present prices of living necessities, is made as a result of numerous inquiries received by both the State Council of Defense and the University of California from large employers of wage earners who are desirous of adjusting their wage systems so that employees may be able to support their families without hardship or necessary curtailment of necessary food and clothing.

That the increase in the cost of living has been thirty-three per cent and more for practically all necessities during the past two years and that a man with a wife and three children to support who receives \$75 per month will have \$2.50 left over to pay for clothing, insurance and such extras after he has paid for necessary food, rent and shoes, is the declaration of Professor Jaffa in his report. That many families of laboring men, in order to make both ends meet, have largely reduced their food consumption and that such reduction is being made at the expense of proper growth and development of children and impaired efficiency and endurance of adults, is the University of California savant's statement.

Food, clothing and shoes are the three living requisites which have shown the biggest increase in price, the two latter items jumping more than 50 per cent during the past twelve months, according to Professor Jaffa's report.

Taking rent, which he figures at \$15 a month, and light and fuel at \$1.50 and \$3 respectively, as being items which have not increased in price during the past two years, Professor Jaffa shows that where the average wage earner expended \$57.75 for necessary living expenses a year ago, the increases in food, clothing and shoes now make it necessary for him to pay out \$72.50 each month in order to properly nourish, house and clothe himself and family. Taking the item of shoes alone in each family, the report states that where it cost \$5.25 a month during 1916, the same shoes now cost \$8 monthly, which is inclusive of repair charges, made necessary by the use of poorer materials.

Many families in an endeavor to exist, have found it necessary to cut down heavily on their daily food supply, with the result that stunted children, many diseases, inefficiency and early deaths will result from the lack of proper nutrition. Where food cost \$33 each month during 1916, the wage earner with a wife and three children now pays out \$45 for the same edibles, says

the report. Here are Professor Jaffa's table of figures, not inclusive of clothes, showing the prices paid for necessities with the increases over one year ago:

	1916	1917
Rent . . . . .	\$15.00	\$15.00
Light . . . . .	1.50	1.50
Fuel . . . . .	3.00	3.00
Food . . . . .	33.00	45.00
Shoes . . . . .	5.25	8.00
Total . . . . .	\$57.75	\$72.50

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

No compensation law is perfect, observes Arthur B. Honnold in the August "Case and Comment." Some allow inadequate compensation. Some, it is claimed, allow such small attorneys' fees as to hinder the employee in his endeavor to secure the best legal talent. Very uncomplimentary language has been exchanged between the advocates and enemies of state insurance. But whatever the defects in particular laws, this legislation is right in theory, and is here to stay. It is now firmly imbedded in the jurisprudence of more than two-thirds of the states, three territories, and the Federal Government. As lawyers, administrative officers, and courts become more and more imbued with its spirit, and come to a full realization of the legislative intent to uproot and discard the antiquated system based on negligence and substitute therefor a system under which compensation is awarded without regard to ordinary fault of either employer or employee, the results will become more satisfactory. Even the increasing amount of litigation serves a good purpose in pointing out deficiencies to future legislatures. It may be confidently expected that they will learn therefrom, and gradually so improve these laws as to make them effective in the highest degree to carry out their beneficent purposes.

### I WON'T WORK.

There never will be another parody on the name of the I. W. W. that will take the place of "I Won't Work."

And as it happens here is the authoritative account of the origin of the take-off. When the I. W. W. trouble started at Tonopah in 1906, it had as a walking delegate a large, fat man, rather over-bearing in his appearance, but not such a bad fellow on better acquaintance. He was reported to have called upon a wash woman and to have told her in gruff language that she would have to join the I. W. W. or she would be run out of town.

The Tonopah "Sun" had in its employ a cartoonist named A. V. Buel, who is now cartoonist for the Sacramento "Bee." That day Buel drew a cartoon of the walking delegate giving the fateful orders to the wash woman, making her to be a skinny little thing with several starving children about her feet, and had on the lapel of the walking delegate's coat a badge with the words, "I Won't Work."

From that very evening the I. W. W's. were given that name, and it will always stick to them. They are called by it around the world.—Sacramento "Bee."

Many a thing could be done in the time that is wasted in arguing that it is impossible.—Albany "Journal."

### WHEN FAILURE WINS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Apparent failure may really spell success. Some years ago a genius sent a raft of logs from Canada to New York. This method of transporting logs was then unknown. When near New York a great storm snapped the cables which bound the logs and they were scattered far and wide. The chief of the Hydrographic Department at Washington heard of the accident and sent word to shipmasters the world over to watch for the logs, noting the latitude and longitude in which they were discovered. Hundreds of captains reported, with the result that remarkable discoveries were made as to the courses of ocean currents. Joggins lost his raft but the world gained new knowledge of marine geography and navigation.

Perhaps your raft has been destroyed. You had hoped great things for it; but the logs are not lost. You will find them scattered all through your life and perhaps in a time of storm they will save you from shipwreck. They have gone into the building up of your character. Also, and more important still, they will save some other fellow from disaster. Columbus failed in finding a back door to India, but he discovered America. The Spanish court could see in Columbus' discovery merely a few Indian souvenirs, but to the world it meant a vast continent.

When a man has honestly done his best, he may have the consciousness that no one can do better than his best—not even the angels in heaven.

"The world is wide  
 In time and tide,  
 And God is guide;  
 —Then do not hurry.

That man is blest  
 Who does his best,  
 And leaves the rest;  
 —Then do not worry."

### MINERS DISSATISFIED.

The loudly proclaimed Rockefeller "union" in Colorado is slowly falling to pieces, despite frantic efforts of press agents to bolster it up. As an indication of the thin ice under the "union," employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company are signing petitions to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to reject the Rockefeller industrial plan and recognize the United Mine Workers.

### NOTICE TO STAY AWAY.

Stay away from Globe and Miami, Arizona. Strike still on. Don't be misled by false reports. (Signed) Publicity Committee, I. U. M. M. & S. W., Globe and Miami Miners' Union Nos. 60 and 70, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### BENEFIT DANCE FOR STRIKERS.

Funds for the assistance of the striking members of the Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Makers' Union will be raised at a benefit dance to be given at Tiv Hall, 141 Albion avenue, Saturday evening.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.



James D. Sorensen  
 Jeweler and Watchmaker

**Sorensen Co.**

Phone Kearny 2017

**JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS**

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

**THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of the Minutes of Last Meeting Held September 7, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Brouillet.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary-Treasurer McTiernan excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Communications**—Filed—From Mayor Rolph, relative to certain franchises which permit the operation of municipal cars over the tracks of the United Railroads. From California State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$197.50 for the defense of Mooney, et al. Donations from the following unions: Beer Bottlers, Automobile Painters, Auto Bus Operators, Musicians, Stage Employees, Carpenters No. 1082, Steam Engineers, Waiters, Steam Fitters No. 590, Retail Clerks, Stable Employees, Electrical Workers No. 92, Printing Pressmen, Teamsters, United Laborers, Horseshoers, Material Teamsters, Milk Drivers, Upholsterers, Cigarmakers, Blacksmiths, Pile Drivers, Janitors, Tailors of Oakland, Bakers No. 24, Bakery Drivers, Riggers and Stevedores. From Stationary Firemen's Union, stating it had levied the assessment and placed a fine on members found patronizing the United Railroads.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers, relative to a member of the Grocery Clerks driving for Fred Kaiser, 400 Clement street, who is on the unfair list. From the Teamsters' Union, relative to the treatment of members of the Jitney Drivers' Union to the traveling public during the carmen's strike. From the Cooks Helpers' Union, complaint against the Mead restaurants. From the Waiters' Union, copy for new wage scale.

Referred to Labor Political Committee—Credentials for delegates to convention from Stationary Firemen and Waiters.

**Reports of Unions**—Milk Drivers—Have levied assessment and placed a fine of \$25 on members if found riding the United Railroads cars. Bakers No. 24—Have levied assessment. Bakery Drivers—Will assist carmen to get work. Riggers and Stevedores—Have donated \$2000 to carmen. Janitors—Have donated \$50 for carmen; levied \$10 fine on members found riding United Railroads cars. Butchers—All shops will close on Saturdays at 7 p. m. Moving Picture Operators—Requested delegates to look for union card when patronizing picture shows. Barbers—Have donated \$250 for carmen every week. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have levied assessment for carmen. Laundry Drivers—Donated \$175 per week for carmen. Teamsters—Have levied assessment. Pile Drivers—Donated \$200 per week for carmen. Upholsterers—Donated \$50 per week for carmen. Steam Fitters No. 590—Donated \$100 for carmen; have levied assessment. Hatters—Have levied a fine of \$10 on members found riding United Railroads cars; and ask union men to look for the Hatters' label on all hats purchased. Auto Painters—Have levied \$25 fine on members found patronizing the United Railroads. Horseshoers—Have levied assessment. Asphalt Workers—Have levied assessment. Butchers—Have levied assessment.

**Requests Complied With**—Telegram from President Gompers asking for information relative to shipyard laborers. From Brother Cannon, organizer for Miners, asking Council to make known in labor circles that the Arizona strikers have no representative in this city authorized to solicit funds for them.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Delegate Brouillet commending the Grand Jury of this city for its earnest endeavors in seeking to settle

the strike of the carmen. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed; carried. Resolution reads:

Whereas, A sub-committee of the Grand Jury of this city and county, consisting of Messrs. John D. Spreckels, Jr., Tom Dillon, John S. McCormick, Alexander Goldstein, Wm. A. Breslin, Daniel Lowney and Daniel Aronson, have during the past week given of their time and talent in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the controversy now existing between the United Railroads of this city and county and the striking carmen; and

Whereas, The aims and objects of said sub-committee have been defeated by the arrogant refusal of Jesse W. Lilienthal, president of the United Railroads, to consider, or even discuss the arbitration of wages, hours and conditions, and through no fault of said sub-committee or of the representatives of labor attending said conferences.

Therefore, Be it resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 7th day of September, 1917, hereby tenders a vote of thanks to said sub-committee for its earnest endeavors in seeking to end the aforesaid controversy; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Grand Jury of this city and county and to the press.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Theo. Johnson, protesting against the neglect on the part of the San Francisco Health Department and its officers to fully perform their duties and permit the violation of Chapter 736, on and after September 1, 1917. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

Whereas, The United Railroads is openly and flagrantly violating the provisions of Chapter 736, Statutes of 1917, effective September 1, 1917; and

Whereas, The Department of Public Health of the City and County of San Francisco at all times herein mentioned has been fully aware of the existence of this law, the date of its taking effect, and the special duty imposed upon its officers to enforce the provisions thereof; and

Whereas, Since the 12th day of August, 1917, or thereabouts, the United Railroads has been housing large numbers of its non-resident employees in the car barns without complying with local ordinances and State laws in regards to proper sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, all of which was known by the officers of said department; and

Whereas, Contrary to the usual practice of departments and officers charged with the enforcement of important new laws, the San Francisco Health Department and its officers neglected to make necessary preparations for the enforcement of the said new housing law, although it was fully aware of the fact that if no measures were taken to comply with all the provisions thereof, all the eating and sleeping accommodations provided by the company would be insufficient and in violation of said Chapter 736 if continued on and after September 1, 1917; therefore; be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council respectfully and earnestly protests against this deliberate neglect on the part of the San Francisco Health Department and its officers to fully perform their duties and permit the violation of said Chapter 736, on and after September 1, 1917; further

Resolved, That the Mayor and Board of Supervisors be and are hereby respectfully urged to exercise the power vested in them by the provisions of said law, and transfer the enforcement thereof into the hands of the Board of Public Works; and further

Resolved, That the District Attorney be and is hereby respectfully urged immediately to begin prosecutions of the officials of the United Railroads for the violations already committed

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

Last Week

ELSIE JANIS

New Imitations Done in a New Way  
In Conjunction With

A GREAT NEW SHOW

CLARA HOWARD, Songs and Stories; FRITZ BRUCH & SISTER, 'Cello and Violin Virtuosi; D'AVIGNEAU'S CHINESE, in Operatic and Instrumental Selections; EVA TAYLOR, LAWRENCE GRATTAN & CO., in "Rocking the Boat"; JOE TOWLE; THREE BOBS.

BILLIE REEVES

In "The Right Key but the Wrong Flat"

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

Easiest Terms

EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

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UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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San Francisco

## Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter  
*Fred Ammann*  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY  
Wedding Ring Specialists

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Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry



by their failure to take steps to comply with the provisions of said Chapter 736.

**Label Section**—Minutes filed.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale of the Steam Engineers. Recommended that the communication from Milk Drivers be filed. Appeals for financial assistance were ordered filed.

The Chair introduced Mr. Edward DeBilly, Chief of the High Commission of the Republic of France to the United States, and Lieutenant Emmanuel Limouzain, who addressed the delegates. Mr. Bergerot made a pleasing address to Council in answer to the French High Commission. Walter Macarthur addressed the Council and congratulated it on the progress of the labor movement. Joseph A. Collins, president of Laundry Drivers and who is now in the service of the United States, also addressed the Council.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$4,947.60. **Expenses**—\$5,016.23.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Regular Meeting Held Wednesday, September 5, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President Fitzgerald, with all officers present but H. Lustig, P. Barling and T. J. Mahoney.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials**—None.

**Reports**—Label Agent—That he is still visiting shops and factories; interviewed Mr. Livingstone of S. N. Wood about label clothing; spoke to some of the stock clerks in wholesale houses; looked after the printing bids now before the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the Allied Printing Trades Council; got in touch with an Eastern manufacturer of neckwear to see if they would establish an agency here; Coopers' Union requested him to call on M. J. Brandenstein in regard to non-union drums being made by Angelo & Son., and was informed could not change until contract was up. That he had attended to the details of the Labor Day agitation. Complete report filed.

Cap Makers report that Blum Bros. had signed their agreement and was now union, after three years' effort. Press Feeders and Pressmen trying to keep the Neal Publishing Co. from getting the city printing. Carpenters No. 483 report that they are agitating for the label, card and button in their union.

**Agitation Committee**—That committee had met and made all arrangements for Labor Day; that the placards placed in front of the speakers' stand showed up well, also that four striking carmen had been employed to give out the household reminder at the Stadium entrances of which some 5000 were distributed. The Bill Posters and Billers granted the employment of the striking carmen.

**Trustees**—Report bills be paid.

**New Business**—Motion made and carried that label agent and secretary draft a circular letter to all unions stating what the Label Section has accomplished through the new agitation and to request them to continue the per capita tax donation for six months more, said letter to be approved by the agitation committee. Motion made and carried that the Label Section request all unions that have buttons to have their members display them more. Motion made and carried to refer to agitation committee the proposition of having cards printed on which the union man or woman would state where they did their trading. Motion made and carried that the Section request all unions to send every quarter a list of the firms that are fair to them. Motion made and carried that agitation committee consider seeking the co-operation of the California State Federation of Labor. Motion made and carried that the sign-board next to the Labor

Temple be placed and altered to comply with the law and that unions desiring to advertise send in their request for its use. The Allied Printing Trades Council thanked the Label Section for the service rendered by the Label Agent on the city printing.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$48; Label Agitation, \$15.44. Bills, \$62. From Special Fund, \$63.50.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m., to meet Wednesday, September 19th.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

### AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Press dispatches from Minneapolis announce the following to be the outstanding provisions in the declaration of principles adopted by the conference:

Suppression of disloyalists and pro-German propagandists.

Solidification of labor behind the Government.

Conscription of wealth as well as of men.

Heavy taxes on incomes, excess profits and land values.

Government control of industries in case of labor disputes.

Action against speculative interests which enhance prices of necessities of life.

Insurance of soldiers and sailors.

Equal suffrage.

Indorsement of President Wilson's decision not to use the war as an excuse for lowering labor standards.

Declaration that wage earners must have a voice in determining conditions under which they give service, must be represented in councils conducting the war and at peace negotiations.

The following were elected officers of the alliance: President, Samuel Gompers; secretary, Frank Morrison, who is secretary of the American Federation of Labor; vice-presidents, Mrs. Gertrude H. B. Fuller, Pittsburg; James Duncan, Massachusetts; W. R. Gill, Milwaukee; executive committee, Frank R. Walsh, Missouri; W. J. Ghent, California; John Walker, Illinois; John Spargo, Vermont; Wm. Edlin, New York; C. Lanelle, Missouri; Matthew Woll, Illinois; Jacob J. Shepherd, California; Jas. C. Holland, New Jersey, and David J. Barry, Pennsylvania.

### NEW MISSION THEATRE.

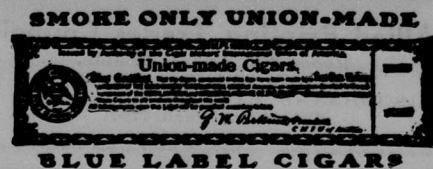
The presentation of the film masterpiece at the New Mission Theatre for the coming week will feature some of the biggest attractions released during the coming month.

The wonderful photoplay masterpiece full of thrills and unusual incidents with the story woven around the underworld, entitled "Come Through," will be presented Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. It is a tremendous screen success full of big melodramatic situations.

The de luxe addition of the New Mission Theatre which will soon be completed will give the New Mission Theatre a capacity of 3,000 seats. The date of adding this wonderful addition will be announced shortly. Arrangements have been made whereby the New Mission Theatre will present on its screen in the very near future Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Elsie Ferguson, William Hart, Dorothy Dalton, Charles Ray, William Farnum, Dustin Farnum, Theda Bara, Virginia Pearson and many other prominent screen favorites.

Send your name and address to the New Mission Theatre and a program will be mailed to you of the coming attractions which some of these stars will appear in.

Temptations are often very profitable to us, though they be troublesome and grievous, for in them a man is humbled, purified and instructed. —Thomas a Kempis.



### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



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**PERSONAL LIBERTY**  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK  
Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,  
As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made



### CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

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Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

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445 Sutter Street  
Telephone Sutter 140



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



SEPTEMBER, 1917

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

- \*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
(23) \*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
(90) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(81) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, Richard H.....5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(143) \*Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay  
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....942 Market  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(33) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2436 California  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....343 Front  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....  
.....509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(121) \*California Democrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor .....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The .....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The .....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Ocean Shore Railroad.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Chapel chairmen should collect the weekly assessment of one per cent for the striking carmen which began with the second payday of the month. Unattached members should endeavor to have their assessments at headquarters as the office wishes to forward the money to the men on strike with the least possible delay. The "office force" desires the co-operation of the membership in this matter. Remember, help the men on strike all you can by keeping off the cars of the U. R. R. and inducing others to do likewise. Give the strikers all the help you can in their fight against the railroad for better conditions.

Hiram H. Gould of the "Recorder" chapel is spending his vacation at Santa Catalina Island. It is reported that he caught one of the largest tunas that ever lived in the Pacific Ocean. He insists it is the largest.

C. W. Edwards, member of the apprentice committee of No. 21 and formerly of the Wobber chapel, has enlisted in the aviation corps of the U. S. and is now in actual training at one of Uncle Sam's training camps for aviators "Somewhere in America." He is very enthusiastic and hopes soon to go to France.

Harry J. Gundaker, now chairman of the Pernau chapel has been drafted as one of San Francisco's second contingent and will leave for his training camp on the 18th of September.

Daniel F. Malloy of the Crocker chapel, who recently finished his time and became a member of the union, was married last Saturday to Miss Alberta Whittaker of Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Malloy were the recipients of a handsome silver set given by the Crocker chapel. Although the wedding came as a surprise to their many friends it had been planned for over a year. Their honeymoon was spent at the State Fair and in visiting Northern California. Dan is no slacker, he has been drafted and has passed his physical examination and did not claim exemption, and now waits only a call from Uncle Sam.

Wm. Goulding, a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and formerly a member of the executive committee of that union, enlisted some months ago in the Infantry of the U. S. and has been in San Francisco for several months. He was in the office the other day to say good-bye and told us the good news of his having been commissioned a sergeant and assigned to the 91st Division of the National Army at American Lake.

Wm. Cody, who was a delegate from Minneapolis Union to the recent convention at Colorado Springs, has been "hanging around" this neck of the woods for a couple of weeks. He admitted the other day that he was pretty well enraptured with our climate and our "atmosphere" and if it was possible he would sure live in Sunny California. He is a brother of C. W. Cody of the "Examiner" chapel, who has been posing around here as "Bill Cody." He has at last been shown up as an impostor, as the original "Bill" lives in Minneapolis and was in San Francisco to show up Charles, incident to his visit here. Bill is a past president of Minneapolis Union and was a member of the entertainment committee in Minneapolis in 1910. He was also a delegate to Cincinnati from No. 42 in 1902. He certainly has been kept busy while here as he has a host of friends all of whom were glad to see him.

A. M. Feldman of the Los Angeles "Herald" chapel put a sub on two weeks ago and motored up to San Francisco; from here he will go to Lake Tahoe, and then back to Los Angeles. He admitted, however, that he was not very anxious to get back to Los. He is an old member of this union having joined here in 1887. When he left here in 1895 he was on the "Examiner."



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, Secretary.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.  
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

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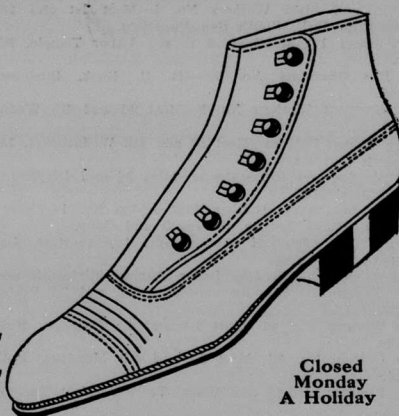
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**GIVING THE GREATEST SHOE  
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**EARLY CONTRACTS ENABLE US  
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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Frank J. McLean, Jr., of machinists, Joseph Stern of painters, Charles L. Tudor of municipal carmen, William Chase of musicians.

Each of the 125 unions affiliated with the Labor Council will be represented by two delegates at the labor political meeting to be held in the Labor Temple tomorrow, Saturday, night. Steps are to be taken at this meeting to formulate labor's program for the coming political campaign.

Members of the French High Commission were tendered a reception by the Labor Council last Friday evening, at which great cordiality and outbursts of friendly feeling were manifested by the delegates toward the representatives of France. Edouard de Billy, the chief of the commission, was introduced by President Brouillet and spoke feelingly and eloquently befitting the occasion. He lauded the conduct of labor in France during the progress of the war, and felt satisfied that American labor is proving itself equally faithful to the ideas of liberty, fraternity and humanity, which have spread from French revolutionary days to become the heritage of labor in all lands. P. A. Bergerot, a local attorney, was called upon to respond, and he delivered a brief but stirring address on the valuable services rendered our revolutionary fathers by Lafayette, Rochambeau and the French people in the establishment of this republic.

The present agreement of the Iron Trades Council on the one side and the California Metal Trades Association and the Foundrymen's Association on the other, expires tomorrow night, and the negotiations on a new wage scale have been carried on for the last three months, until finally a deadlock was reached. Of the 25,000 members of the seventeen crafts represented in the council, nearly 90 per cent are employed in the shipyards of the bay district. By a unanimous vote the council has rejected a proposal for arbitration by the National Council of Defense, as suggested by the local employers, the California Metal Trades Association and the Foundrymen's Association.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters has elected Edward Fitzpatrick, Tim Ryan, William Conboy and Thomas Kehoe delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention, which opens in Sacramento October 1st. The union, in addition to its donation of \$500 to the strike fund of the carmen, voted to levy an assessment of 2½ per cent weekly to the fund, and this will amount to more than \$500 a week.

Last week the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union contributed \$2,000, and the Milk Wagon Drivers \$750 to the carmen.

Bakers' Unions, Locals 24 and 134, have sent word to non-union bakery employees that if they do not become affiliated with a union of their craft a boycott will be placed against the shops in which they are employed. A number of French and Italian bakers have failed to recognize organized labor, and the union workers have been trying for some time to induce them to affiliate.

For the first time in the history of this city the butcher shops closed last Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Heretofore the closing hour Saturdays has been 8 p. m. The change is due to a new agreement for one year, just entered into, by which the journeymen butchers receive a raise in wages and the shorter Saturday work day. The Butchers' Union has a membership of more than 400.

Motor-bus lines are becoming big factors in San Francisco's transportation system, and the action of the Board of Public Works in giving the Municipal Railways power to add the busses to make connections for municipal cars is finding praise from workers, shippers and all citizens affected by the present street car strike. The fare being charged by the city is 5 cents, and transfers are allowed to municipal lines, but not to the jitneys. The service begins at 6 o'clock in the morning and continues to midnight, with a bus every eight minutes. City conductors are taking the fares and Leach-Frawley drivers are the motormen.

That 500 jitney busses be purchased and placed

in immediate operation, so giving employment to 700 striking carmen, was the suggestion of Alexander Horr, president of the Jitney Union, made at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night. Horr said the men would earn wages ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a day.

The election on the recall of Charles M. Fickert, district attorney, will be set for the same day as the general election in November and placed on the same ballot, provided the setting of the recall election is not held up by court action, announced Thomas V. Cator, election commissioner, arguing in Superior Judge J. J. Van Nostrand's court on Fickert's application for a restraining order. He said the commission had originally planned to set the election for October 20th.

Trade unionism is making splendid progress in this community at the present time. Seven new unions have been organized during the last six months. The demand for union labeled goods has been greatly increased through the activity of the Label Section and the Label Agent. This kind of work tells more than victories in strikes or the ballot box. The latter are only temporarily effective, while the benefits of the former may last for generations.

Omaha is to have a municipal drying plant, where citizens can bring garden produce and have it dried at nominal cost. This is a practical application of the conservation scheme of the national council of defense. In California the scheme will not be workable for the reason that the State Supreme Court has held that under the provision of our State Constitution that taxation for private purposes is prohibited a municipality cannot establish such a plant. The decision arose in the case of the Los Angeles cement plant which undertook to sell surplus cement to the public after supplying the city's own needs for such material. The court held that this was in violation of the State Constitution.

We recognize the inalienable right of every man to disagree with another, but qualify it by saying "within proper limits dictated by common sense and good judgment." We recognize the inalienable right of every man to criticize another man, but qualify it by saying "if you can show him to be in error and can offer something better." There is not one inalienable right that is not qualified within reasonable bounds. Name one if you can that is not circumscribed by law, morals or natural law.

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Wend your way to Samuels:  
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